# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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## ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ **Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

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☞ From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.


From the Charleston Mercury.

### Buchanan on Slavery.

We have, in former articles, reviewed Mr. BUCHANAN'S career upon the tariff and internal improvements; and we now come to his course in reference to slavery. Upon this point we shall deal fully—and we invite the attention of our readers to the proofs, that Mr. Buchanan is, in all respects, on this question, entitled to the support of the people of the South. Doubtless, to many who have watched his career, such a task will seem wholly needless; but the consistency of the Mercury has been assailed in this matter, and Mr. Buchanan's own position so misrepresented, that it becomes a double duty with us to meet the issues.

How any one, acquainted with our political history for the last twenty years, and the course of public men during that period, can now arraign Mr. Buchanan as unsound upon the question of slavery, we are wholly at a loss to conceive. Ignorance or misconception, is the only solution.

But to the question—"Is Mr. Buchanan sound on slavery?" This is the question, above all others, to be answered satisfactorily. It would be enough to show that, from the first day Mr. Buchanan came into Congress to the present time, he had never given a vote, or uttered a word, hostile to the institution of slavery, or which could possibly give encouragement to abolitionism. But we claim for him more than a mere negative friendship for the South—we assert that he has never failed to advocate her rights whenever they have been assailed.

The first charge against Mr. Buchanan is, that he introduced certain free-soil resolutions at a meeting in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1819. Mr. Glancy Jones, a member of the House, from Pennsylvania, in a recent speech, stated upon authority that although Mr. Buchanan's name appears in the published proceedings as one of the committee, yet that he was not at the meeting, and never saw the resolutions until they were in print. So much for this stale charge of thirty-seven years.

It was not until the session of 1835 and 1836, that the spirit of Abolition fairly invaded Congress. The Compromise of 1833 had silenced agitation on the subject of the Tariff, and the Northern mind now poured out its intensity upon the question, which, from that day to this, has absorbed all others. Petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—for abolition of the slave trade between the States—petitions against the admission of more slave States, flooded Congress, while incendiary publications, transmitted through the mails, brought insult and denunciation to Southern homes.

Early in the session a bill was introduced by Mr. Calhoun, "prohibiting deputy postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail, to any State, Territory, or District, certain papers therein mentioned, the circulation of which by the laws of said State, Territory or District, may be prohibited." It was warmly opposed by Mr. Webster and others. Mr. Buchanan, from the beginning, took the firmest ground in favor of it. Even before the bill was reported, he expressed himself willing "to do all that can be done, to prevent the circulation of incendiary publications in the South." Subsequently the bill was amended, and Mr. Buchanan again came forward as its champion against Mr. Webster. He spoke, at length and ably, upon the question; and, when the final vote was taken, recorded his name in favor of the measure, with Mr. Calhoun, King of Alabama, Preston, and others. Thus began Mr. Buchanan's career in the United States Senate upon the subject of slavery.

Petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was the next point of agitation. Mr. Calhoun took the ground that Congress had no right to receive such petitions, and his policy was to lay them upon the table without considering them. Mr. Buchanan differed with Mr. Calhoun. He considered such a course inconsistent with the right of petition, and as likely on that very account to intensify agitation upon the subject of slavery. His policy was simply to receive the petitions, and then promptly reject them. Between these two lines of policy the Senate was for a long time divided. But Mr. Buchanan, in order that there might be no doubts as to his sincerity or determination in the matter, on the 7th of July, 1836, spoke as follows. We commend his remarks to the people of the South.

"As I entirely dissent from the opinion which they express, that we ought to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, I feel it to be due to them, to myself, and to the Senate, respectfully, but firmly, to state the reasons why I cannot advocate their views or acquiesce in their conclusions.

"If any one principle of the constitutional law can, at this day, be considered as settled, it is, that Congress have no right, no power, over the question of slavery within those States where it exists. The property of the master in his slave existed in full force before the Federal Constitution was adopted. It was a subject which then belonged, as it still belongs, to the exclusive jurisdiction of the several States. These States by the adoption of the Constitution, never yielded to the General Government any right to interfere with the question. It remains where it was previous to the establishment of our Confederacy.

"The Constitution has in the clearest terms, recognized the right of property in slaves.—It prohibits any State into which a slave may have fled, from passing any law to discharge him from slavery, and declares that he shall be delivered up by the authorities of such State to his master. Nay, more; it makes the existence of slavery the foundation of political power, by giving to those States within which it exists, Representatives in Congress, not only in proportion to the whole number of free persons, but also in proportion to three-fifths of the number of slaves.

"An occasion very fortunately arose in the first Congress to settle this question forever. The society for the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania, brought it before that Congress by a memorial, which was presented on the 11th day of February, 1790. After the subject had been discussed for several days, and after solemn deliberation, the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, on the 23d day of March, 1790, resolved "That Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them, within any of the States; it remaining with the several States alone to provide any regulations therein which humanity and true policy may require.'

"I have thought it would be proper to present this decision, which was made almost a half century ago, distinctly to the view of the American people. The language of the resolution is clear, precise, and definite. It leaves the question where the Constitution left it, and where, so far as I am concerned, it ever shall remain. The Constitution of the United States never would have been called into existence; instead of the innumerable blessings which have flowed from our happy union, we should have had anarchy, jealousy, and civil war, among the sister republics of which our confederacy is composed, had not the free States abandoned all control over this question. For one, whatever may be my opinions upon the abstract question of slavery, (and I am free to confess they are those of the people of Pennsylvania,) I shall never attempt to violate this fundamental compact. The Union will be dissolved and incalculable evils will rise from its ashes, the moment any such attempt is seriously made by the free States in Congress.

"What, then, are the circumstances under which these memorials are now presented?—A number of fanatics, led on by foreign incendiaries, have been scattering 'arrows, firebrands, and death,' throughout the Southern States."

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"I believe, most conscientiously, in whatever light this subject can be viewed, that the best interests of the slave require that the question should be left, where the Constitution has left it, to the slaveholding States themselves, without foreign interference.

"This being a true statement of the case, as applied to the States where slavery exists, what is now asked by these memorialists?—That in this District of ten miles square—a District carved out of two slaveholding States, and surrounded by them on all sides—slavery shall be abolished. What would be the effects of granting their request? You would thus erect a citadel in the very heart of these States, upon a territory which they have ceded to you for a far different purpose, from which Abolitionists and incendiaries could securely attack the peace and safety of their citizens. You establish a spot within the slaveholding States which would be a city of refuge for runaway slaves. You create by law a central point from which trains of gunpowder may be securely laid, extending into the surrounding States, which may at any moment produce a fearful and destructive explosion. By passing such a law, you introduce the enemy into the very bosom of these two States, and afford him every opportunity to produce a servile insurrection. Is there any reasonable man who can for one moment suppose that Virginia and Maryland would have ceded the District of Columbia to the United States, if they had entertained the slightest idea that Congress would ever use it for any such purpose? They ceded it for your use, for your convenience, and not for their own destruction. When slavery ceases to exist under the laws of Virginia and Maryland, then, and not till then, ought it to be abolished in the District of Columbia."

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SIGNIFICANT SIGNS.—Among the significant signs of the times is the fact, that everywhere old Whigs who have maintained an independent attitude hitherto, declare their determination to support the Democratic Presidential ticket. In this city (says the Detroit Free Press) and through the State we have already heard of many such. The Boston Courier says:

"The Democrats of our city and State, and of all the New England States, including New Hampshire, receive the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the office of President, with the most exulting exhibitions of joy and satisfaction. We hear some open and straight old fashioned Whigs say that they will vote for him."

New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Ohio, and Missouri papers bring us similar positive intelligence. In all quarters the movement is formidable.—*Union.*

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FILLMORE AND THE OLD-LINE WHIGS.—Fillmore's confession of the Know-Nothing faith will disgust and repel such Old-Line Whigs as have opposed the imposture with a consistent devotion to high principle. But, his letter is offensive to Whig susceptibilities in another particular. He roundly asserts that his hopes of restoring peace and preserving the Union, depend on the success of the Know Nothing party. So contemptuously does he reject the patriotic services of the Old Line Whigs. Won't they reject him with equal contempt?—*Rich. Enq.*

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Why must not a Teetotaller have a wife! Because he cannot support her! (sup porter.)

### Old Line Whigs in the Field.

At a recent democratic ratification meeting held at Knoxville, Tennessee, amongst the speakers were three old line whigs. The following extract from the proceedings of the meeting will show the grounds on which they base their support of Mr. Buchanan:

"Upon the conclusion of Maj. Ramsey's speech loud calls were made for Colonel John R. Nelson, This venerable old whig, who, for more than a quarter of a century, has done battle for the old whig party—who has the confidence and respect of his party—in fact, has been looked up to as the *original* whig of Knox county—came forward to the stand. His venerable appearance, his frankness and earnestness of manner, at once secured him audience. He said but little; the sum of his entire speech is imbodied in the conclusion of his remarks, pronounced with all the emphasis of his nature: 'I cannot, and will not, fellow-citizens, so help me God, support or act in complicity with the know-nothing party. No; never, never, never.' Col. Nelson announced his determination to support Buchanan and Breckenridge with all his ability.

"Col. John H. Crozier was next vociferously called for. The Colonel is and has ever been, as you well know, an old line whig. He has hitherto fought democracy to the bitter end, has represented his county in the legislature and this congressional district in the national Congress. His name and fame are familiar to the people of the whole State. His appearance in the presence of a democratic meeting, advocating their candidates, produced an excitement and an intense interest that I never witnessed before. Upon taking the stand, Colonel Crozier, in a very earnest and conclusive manner, insisted and, I think, demonstrated, that there exist at present but two parties in the country, (and that between these there can be no middle ground,) the *abolition* and *anti-abolition* parties. The democratic party, he said, by its platform and its nominations, had placed itself in direct, positive, and unmistakable antagonism to the abolition party; that the times demanded that some party should take this position; the civil strife in Kansas—the howlings in northern pulpits and northern assemblies over the chastisement of Sumner—the infusion insidiously of anti-slavery sentiments into susceptible southern minds by every instrumentality which northern ingenuity could devise—demanded imperatively that the people of the South, who desired the perpetuity of the Union and an efficient administrative recognition of their constitutional rights, should act together AS ONE MAN. To do this, old party associations must be forgotten, for the time being, and every man, no matter by what party name designated, should take his position in that party which has had the boldness to place itself in open, undisguised hostility to this growing, monstrous hydra of the North. In this struggle, said he, there can be no neutrality, and hence he did not hesitate to declare it to be his intention to vote for Buchanan and Breckenridge.

"The Hon. Wm. G. Swan, mayor of the city, and well known as a straight-out old Clay whig, was called upon by the dense audience. In response, he rose from his seat and said that he did not hesitate to express his opinions when solicited to do so. He was an admirer of Fillmore; approved of his administration throughout, and would not in any assembly, or under any circumstances, refrain from expressing his hearty and undivided concurrence with every act of that administration. (Here the speaker was applauded loudly and lustily by the know nothings present.) He proceeded to say that it was his administration which Donelson denounced in unmeasured terms, and he was surprised that any one admiring Fillmore should support Donelson; and it was this administration, he supposed, which had subjected the whig party to the charge, made by the know nothing party, of corruption. While he admitted and believed Fillmore to be sound on the slavery question, yet he had by his letter of acceptance, endorsing the know nothing party, placed himself beyond the possibility of an election; and if it were possible for him to secure the vote of a single southern State, it would only weaken the ticket of the democratic party to that extent, and thereby increase the probability that the election would go into the House of Representatives. This result he would do what he could to avert; he believed there should be unanimity among national men, and that this unanimity could be best promoted by rallying to the democratic ticket."

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The United States Government has twelve large depots for arms, beside two national armories, which manufacture them. In these depots there are 142,000 stand of small arms, guns, pistols, carbines, exclusive of the number issued to the arsenals of the various States and the supply of the army. In 1854-55, the armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, turned out 10,000 muskets and 2000 cavalry musketoons, while that at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, manufactured 9,000 muskets and 2,571 rifles. COLT has manufactured 6,000 of his revolvers for the army. At Watervliet arsenal, Troy, during the same years there were 70,642 stand of arms stored for use, in perfect order. At the Alleghany arsenal, 13,840 muskets and 11,000 pistols were put in order. At the St. Louis arsenal were stored 32,476 stand of fire arms of all kinds. These statistics do not include the cannon, howitzers and mortars stored at the above named depots.

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A FACT AND A SHAME.—The Newburyport Herald says: "Three quarters of all the mechanics in America are working themselves to death to pay for the follies of fashion for themselves and their families." That's a fact and a shame, too.

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☞ What would have become of the venders of shilling calico if woman had never been invented?

### The Dead.

Number the grains of sand outspread
Wherever Ocean's billows flow;
Or count the bright stars overhead,
As these in their bright courses glow;

Count all the tribes on earth that creep,
Or that expand the wing in air;
Number the hosts that in the deep
Existence and its pleasures share;

Count the green leaves that in the breath
Of Spring's blythe gale are dancing fast;
Or those, all faded, sere in death,
Which flit before the wintry blast;

Ay! number these, and myriads more,
All countless as they seem to be;
There still remains an ampler store
Untold by, and unknown to thee.

Askest thou—"Who, or what be they?"
Oh! think upon thy mortal doom;
And with anointed eye survey
The silent empire of the tomb!

Think of all those who erst have been
Living as thou art—even now;
Looking upon life's busy scene
With glance as careless, light, as thou.

All these, like thee, have lived and moved,
Have seen—what now thou look'st upon,
Have fear'd, hoped, hated, mourned, or lov'd,
And now from mortal sight are gone.

Yes, though unseen of human eye,
Their relics slumber in the earth—
The boon of immortality
To them was given with vital birth.

They *were;* and having been, they *are!*
Earth but contains their mould'ring dust;
Their deathless spirits, near or far,
With thine must rise to meet the just.

Thou know'st not but they hover near,
Witness of every secret deed,
Which shunning human eye or ear,
The spirits of the dead may heed.

An awful thought it is to think
The viewless dead outnumber all
Who, bound by life's connecting link,
Now share with us this earthly ball.

It is a thought as dread and high
And one to wake a fearful thrill,
To think, while all who live must die,
The dead, the dead, are living still!

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The Nashville Union and American says, we are much gratified to learn that a number of our recent ratification meetings have been addressed by Old Line Whigs. At Knoxville the Hon. John H. Crozier, W. G. Swan, Esq., John R. Nelson and Col. Geo. W. Mabry, four of the most popular men in East Tennessee, took the stand in behalf of Buchanan and Breckenridge. The meeting at Charlotte on Monday last was addressed by that old veteran and compeer of Maj. Henry, N. H. Allen, Esq., of Montgomery. For true native eloquence and personal popularity, Mr. Allen has but few superiors in the State. He will do yeoman service in the contest now opening, as he expressed an intention, we are informed, to canvass a large portion of the State. Maj. Lowe, of Robertson, another old standard bearer in the days of Whiggery, was present and made a telling speech to the delighted auditory.—We observe, also, that Col. E. M. Yerger, one of the ablest debaters and most gifted speakers of the old Whig ranks, is advertised to address the ratification meeting at Memphis.

Roll on the ball! It is a work of patriotism in which men of all past political divisions should feel proud to join. It is a work for the Union, the Constitution and the sovereignty of the States. All the heterogeneous elements of Northern fanaticism have fused into one powerful and dangerous combination against the rights of the South as maintained by the National Democracy of the Union. The sound, conservative men of the North, under the lead of James Buchanan, are battling them hand to hand in desperate conflict. Let the South, then, go as one man to their rescue.

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### Don't Like Buchanan.

Greeley of the *Tribune* don't like Buchanan and it is by no means proper that he should. He says "the Southern Slave Breeders are not mistaken in their man." Certainly not.

*Wil. Commercial.*

The Northern abolitionists do not like Mr. Buchanan, because they say he is the candidate of the "slave breeders,"—the Southern K. N's. do not like him, because he is a Democrat, and approves of the repeal of the Missouri line, by which their section was benefited and their rights placed on the high ground of the Constitution; and it is difficult to determine which of the two elements of the opposition are the most unjust and violent in their course towards him.—*Raleigh Standard.*

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☞ In the free States, the Black Republican and Know Nothing papers are all in warm opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN—in the southern States, the Know Nothing papers are in equally zealous opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN.

In the free States, Mr. BUCHANAN is opposed because he is known to be in favor of the constitution, and the party that sustains it—because he is just to the South and her peculiar institutions. Why is he opposed in the South?

In the free States, Mr. BUCHANAN is identified with the Kansas-Nebraska measure, and is opposed on that ground. How is it that he is opposed in the South?—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

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☞ A female writer said that nothing looked 'worse in a lady than darned stockings,' whereupon an exchange observes that stockings which *need darning* look much worse than darned ones—darned if they don't.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

### Col. Fremont.

There is a discrepancy in the biographies of Fremont which have been published as to his birth place. Some of the accounts state that he was born in Virginia, others in South Carolina, and others again in Georgia. The following, from the Boston Telegraph, is said to be correct:

"John Charles Fremont was born at Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. His parents were residents of Norfolk Va., but at the time of his birth, they were on a journey, through the Southern States. His father was born in France, near Lyons, having been taken prisoner by the English, while on the way to join his relatives in St. Domingo, he afterwards escaped and came to the United States.

"Being a young man of fine taste and considerable skill in painting he soon made friends and found employment. At Norfolk, Va., he found the lady who became his wife, and who is described as a young Virginia lady of remarkable beauty." And it is added that they were married contrary to the wishes of her family. John Charles Fremont was their oldest child. There were two other children—a daughter, who died at the age of seventeen, and a son, the youngest child, who died at the age of twenty.

"Col. Fremont's father died when these children were all very young, the oldest being but four years of age, leaving his bereaved family in very dependent and destitute circumstances. The widow removed with her children and poverty from Norfolk to Charleston, S. C., where she fixed her permanent residence,"

We have no disposition in the general to meddle with the private history of people; but when that private history relates to men presented for the highest office in the gift of the nation, and is brought to light by the press, it is nothing more than proper that it should be in the main correct. It is due to truth and history. It would be indeed strange if so young a man as Col. Fremont were elected President, that the simple record of his parentage or birth had either been lost entirely to history, or so inaccurately recorded as to present hardly a single fact correctly.

To the good or bad fortune, as it may be of this city, it is connected with the history of Colonel Fremont's parentage. About the first of the present century there resided in this city a revolutionary veteran, who had served faithfully in the war of the Revolution. This veteran was Colonel John Prior. He lived on the ground which lies between the canal and the river, west of the Petersburg railroad depot, and east of the Armory. He had there surrounding his house a garden where people were admitted for a small fee, and where refreshments could be procured. This was called "Pryor's garden." The old Colonel was a victim of rheumatism, and locomotion to him was difficult. He moved with shuffling steps, and took a long time to go a very little way—indeed he was a disabled, stiff limbed old soldier, and his physical forces had from exposure and hardship suffered no little abatement.

The veteran Col. Pryor took it into his head that he needed a wife, and that he would be much better off with one, than to remain a rheumatic old Bachelor, with no one to leave, or rather no one to mend his linen and sew on his buttons. So he sought the hand in marriage of a young girl—who she was it is not material to know; nor does our informant remember whether she was very beautiful or not. Suffice it to say, she yielded to the suit of the veteran soldier, and became Mrs. Pryor, mistress of the garden, and mistress of a long framed building said to have resembled very much that dwelling so long occupied by the late James Gray, and which was pulled down to make room for the fine dwellings of Mr. John Mabin and that erected by Mr. Gray.—Its main feature was a somewhat spacious apartment in the centre. On either hand were long wings, of smaller dimensions, except, their length, than the centre. At the extremities of these two wings stood two offices, apparently to promote the harmony of the general design.

We are the more particular in describing the building, because, as will be seen, a lodgment was made in one of those offices by an enemy of the Colonel's domestic happiness.

At this time, there lived in Richmond a French teacher named Fremont, who taught in the academy of the celebrated French scholar and gentleman, Girardin. M. Fremont is described as having been a small, swarthy individual, with some French peculiarities, strongly developed. Some of the oldest inhabitants say that Colonel Pryor employed Monsieur Fremont to teach his young wife French. Certain it is, that he rented of the Colonel one of the little offices above described, and took his meals, as a boarder, at the Colonel's table. What progress the lady made in studying French is not known; but, during the interviews with her teacher, there grew up in her breast sentiments and feelings inconsistent with her relations to Col. Pryor. How long this state of things existed, we are not informed, but the result was, that Mrs. Pryor and M. Fremont fled from the city to Norfolk, and there, for a time, lived together—he it is understood pursuing the vocation of upholsterer, which was supposed to have been his original trade. They did not, however, reside long in Norfolk, but went to the South—where the candidate for the Presidency was born—possibly to Savannah, though some reports say Charleston.

We cannot say whether the parties were ever married. Certain it is that old Col. Pryor was never divorced from his wife, who thus left him more forlorn than he was when she married him. The question arises, could there have been a legitimate marriage without a divorce?

It is proper to add that Col. Pryor, after some time brooding over the bad treatment he suffered in the desertion of his wife, assuaged his grief by marrying another young woman, who remained with him until his death; he dying it is hardly necessary to add, without issue. The abduction of his first wife by the Frenchman, who showed not the slightest regard for his prior claims, was a sore subject to the old Colonel. These incidents in the life of the progenitor of the free soil candidate for the Presidency, show that he was at least a disciple of Free-Love, if not of Free-Soil.

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ADVERTISING OBITUARY.—Died on the 11th inst., at his shop, No. 30 Greenwich street, Mr. Edward Jones, much respected by all who knew and dealt with him. As a man, he was amiable; as a batter, upright and moderate. His virtues were beyond all price, and his beaver hats were only three dollars each. He has left a widow to deplore his loss, and a large stock to be sold cheap for the benefit of his family. He was snatched to the other world in the prime of life, just as he had concluded an extensive purchase of felt, which he got so cheap that the widow can supply hats at a more reasonable rate than any house in the city. His disconsolate family will carry on business with punctuality.

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THE LATE TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore American writes:

"The painful interest excited by the terrible accident at the wharf of Merrick & Son, Reed street, has but little abated, though the first reports of the extent of the calamity were found to be greatly exaggerated. As it is, ten persons, all children, are known to be among the dead, and it is feared there are others who have not yet been missed. The cause of the disaster will be the subject of investigation by the coroner's jury, but as far as can be judged from appearances of the wreck it was probably occasioned by the yielding nature of the alluvial deposites upon which the structure rested, and the absence of piles to hold the structure secure in its place. This wharf, from the fact of its extending so far into the Delaware, has always been a favorite promenade for the women and children of the neighborhood, and great numbers were accustomed to fish from it. A moment preceding the accident, a man had caught a very large cat-fish, and nearly all on the wharf crowded to the southeast corner of the pier to see it. The ground upon which the crowd were gathered appeared to sink from beneath their feet, and nearly the whole of them were engulphed in the river."

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HOW TO KEEP WORMS OUT OF DRIED FRUIT.—Have a pot full of scalding water over the fire, then put the fruit into the sacks of a suitable size, and dip them into the boiling water, which will kill the worm or what causes it. After scalding, spread the fruit out to dry—the scalding does the fruit no injury. Whatever it is that causes the worm, is deposited on the fruit during the process of drying.

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REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.—At the meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark, Governor Price, in response to a toast, made a speech, in which he related the following anecdote:

On the day preceding the night on which General Washington had determined to cross the Delaware and attack the British in Trenton, an Englishman in the neighborhood dispatched his son with a note to General Rhal, to warn him of the approaching danger. The General being deeply absorbed in a game of chess when the note was presented, without withdrawing his attention from the game, thoughtlessly put the note in his vest pocket. After the battle the next day, when General Rhal was brought in mortally wounded, the note was found unread in his pocket.

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VERY FRENCH.—A French paper relates that, at a ball lately given at Port Louis, near Lorrent, while a young lady was waltzing, she felt the hand by which she was supported become stone cold, and on looking into the face of her partner found his features to be deadly pale and horribly contracted. She fainted at the sight and fell to the ground, whilst the cavalier dropped at her side. The lady was taken up and recovered, but the life of the gentleman was extinct. She maintains that he was dead several seconds before she knew it, and that she made one turn around the room with him after he was a corpse.

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A PLEASING VARIETY.—A stage coach recently arrived at Sacramento, Cal., with a load of Californians, which may be taken as a sample of the traveling population. In it there were two convicts on their way to State prison, a counterfeiter, a horse thief, a deputy sheriff, a slippery, crafty and prominent politician, an expressman, two county officers, a collector of foreign miners' tax, two negroes and four Chinamen.

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HORRIBLE—*Two men killed by lightning.* On Sunday evening last, the 27th ult., at McKinney's Mill, three miles south of this place, while sitting at the table eating dinner, Mr. William Henderlight and Albert Davis, were struck by lightning and instantly killed, and a young man named Henry Higley was severely injured. This sad dispensation of Providence still reminds us that "in the midst of life we are in death."—*Royersville (Tenn.) Times.*

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☞ At the latest dates from the Pacific coast, Mexico, the locusts were making sad havoc, and a famine was feared in several of the southern States of the Republic.

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☞ A man named Cornhill was recently convicted in Clark county, Kentucky, of stealing two plugs of tobacco, and sentenced to two years confinement in the penitentiary.

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☞ The *Ohio Eagle* claims that Fairfield County will give Buchanan fifteen hundred majority next fall.

# THE NEWS.

## ASHEVILLE, N. C.

**Thursday, July 17, 1856.**

**Democratic Republican Ticket.**

**For President:**

## JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

**For Vice President:**

## JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

**For the State at Large:**

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

**Districts:**

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR,

## THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

## DAVID COLEMAN.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS:

## MARCUS ERWIN.

FOR SHERIFF:

## G. W. HAMPTON.

### The Canvass for the House of Commons.

G. W. Candler, the candidate of the Know Nothing party for the House of Commons from this county, has violently assailed us in all the speeches he has made since he entered upon the canvass. We have deferred replying to his attacks for several reasons, the most important being a desire to hear him, and judge for ourself of the character of his remarks. On last Tuesday week he and Mr. Erwin addressed a very large assemblage of the people at this place, and we think the statement wholly within limits when we say the larger portion of his three or four hours talk was abuse of us. We intend to deal fairly and candidly by Mr. Candler, and intend, too, to speak plainly and fearlessly, and expose his course in what we conceive to be its proper light. It is true we are a poor man, but we have yet to learn that poverty is a crime, or that it affords a just reason for submitting tamely to the abuse of those who have been more fortunate in the accumulation of money. Mr. Candler is a man of wealth, and is backed by men of wealth and influential position; but he and they had as well understand distinctly and at once that we are not to be run over rough shod and slandered with impunity. We shall not imitate our assailant in his mode of warfare, but shall deal with him as a public man, and have no doubt of being able to convince every honest and unprejudiced man in the county that, as a politician, he is totally unreliable—that he is now playing a deep game of deception and hypocrisy, and has neither disposition or ability to redeem a single one of the many ridiculously extravagant promises he is making to the people.

In reference to the charge he makes against us, of having been "bought up" by the Democratic party, no one knows better than Mr. Candler that it is wholly destitute of even the semblance of truth. He knows that we supported Gen. Pierce from the time of his nomination, six months before the election; consequently that slow, gradual and almost imperceptible process by which he said we were "bought up," is purely a creature of his own imagination, or rather a fabrication concocted for his use by a little squad of our personal enemies, living in this place, who seem to have Mr. Candler under their charge. We were once a Whig—so was Mr. Candler. According to his statement, we were some five or six years becoming a Democrat;—first a lukewarm Whig, then an independent outsider, next a little Democratic, and finally located full and square upon the Democratic platform. This is Mr. Candler's version of our course, and if it be correct it is evident that we changed our political associations slowly, reluctantly, and only after mature deliberation and a firm conviction that *duty* required it. How was it with Mr. Candler?—The sun went down upon him a full blooded, deep dyed Whig, and when it arose next day it shone upon him a renegade to his life long convictions and principles, a *member of a secret, unconstitutional and dangerous conspiracy!* Dare he deny it? Whose conduct was most in accordance with the teachings of political honesty and genuine republicanism?—But because we were once a Whig and are now a Democrat, he argues that we must of necessity have been "bought up." Very well. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. Mr. Candler was once a Whig—he is now a Know Nothing, and according to his own logic, *he must have been bought up!* Wonder if the nomination for the House of Commons was the price? And wonder, too, if all his professions of disinclination to engage in political life are part and parcel of the original programme, laid down, signed, sealed and delivered at the time he bartered away his Whiggery and was "trotted through" the three degrees of Know Nothingism?

Mr. Candler professes great regard for us personally—in fact he "*loves Atkin*" hugely, as a *man*, and manifests it by attempting to show that we are a corrupt *politician!* He would embrace us with one hand, and stab us with the other. We have always treated him with consideration and kindness, and our notice of the Convention which nominated him, upon which he founds his assaults, was kind and respectful, and no man with a grain of honesty in his soul will assert to the contrary.

Mr. Candler is deeply skilled in the art of humbuggery, and his ability and long practice at the Bar enable him to play off his tricks very adroitly. He professed great veneration for Gen. Jackson, and attempted to make the Democratic portion of his hearers believe that he was about as good a Democrat as any of them! Having been a bitter Whig all his life, until about twelve months ago, his declarations sounded very queer, and he will pardon us for saying not a Democrat in the house believed them! But let us see how much he thought of Gen. Jackson in 1842, when he was in the Legislature. On the 17th of Dec., 1842, Mr. Jones of Orange introduced into the House of Commons a proposition to refund to Gen. Andrew Jackson the fine of one thousand dollars imposed upon him during the last war, by Judge Hall, as an act of justice to a brave, meritorious and distinguished officer. *Mr. Candler voted against this proposition.* (See Journal Ho. of Commons, page 880.) Let the people remember this vote, when he tells them he is a great admirer of Jackson. He venerates him now, because he hopes to make votes by it, but when he had it in his power to assist in removing a foul stain from his memory he *refused to do it.*

In the superabundance of his patriotic nopartyism, Mr. Candler said he would have voted for either Dr. Neilson or Col. Weaver, had they been nominated by the Democratic party. Wonderful! Did he ever vote for Col. Weaver when he was a candidate? Never!! But as this assertion was made with the view of humbugging the friends of these two popular and influential gentlemen, let us inquire a little further into the probabilities of his voting for them in any contingency.—When he became a Know Nothing he took the following oath:

"You, and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, your left hand resting upon your right breast, and your right hand extended to the flag of your country, do solemnly and sincerely swear that you will not under any circumstances disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in your power to prevent it, the name, signs, pass words or other secrets of this degree, except in open council for the purpose of instruction; *that you will in all things conform to all the rules and regulations of this Order;* and to the constitution and bye-laws of this or any other council to which you may be attached, so long as they do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, nor that of the State in which you reside; that you will under all circumstances, if in your power so to do, attend to all regular signs or summons that may be thrown or sent to you by a brother of this or any other degree of this order; THAT YOU WILL SUPPORT IN ALL POLITICAL MATTERS, FOR ALL POLITICAL OFFICES, MEMBERS OF THIS ORDER IN PREFERENCE TO OTHER PERSONS; that if it may be done legally, you will, when elected or appointed to any official station conferring on you the power to do so, remove all foreigners, aliens or Roman Catholics from office or place, and that you will in no case appoint such to any office or place in your gift. You do also promise and swear that this and all other obligations which you have previously taken in this order, shall ever be kept through life sacred and inviolable. All this you promise and declare, as Americans, to sustain and abide by without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever. So help you God and keep you steadfast."

Mr. Candler took this oath, how could he, as an honest man, have voted either for Neilson or Weaver? He could not do it—he was SWORN to support the nominee of his party, and he would have done so. He was only coquetting a little with the Democrats, and no doubt laughing in his sleeve at the idea of so nicely humbugging them. When he finds the dust in his own eyes on the 7th of August let him bear it patiently.

Mr. Candler has become, very suddenly, a flaming Free Suffrage man! He voted for Gov. Manly, who took the stump openly against it—he voted for Mr. Kerr, who was against it—he voted for Gen. Dockery, who was against it, and Mr. Erwin made him admit that he intended to vote for Mr. Gilmer, who is against it and has always voted against it in the Legislature!! Yet, in the face of this record, Mr. Candler is trying to mount Gov. Reid's "hobby." Strange, indeed! He will have to repent in sackcloth and ashes, and stand a long probation, before the people will trust him on this important question.

Mr. Candler is greatly concerned just at this particular time for the welfare of the "dear people." Their heavy taxes, their toils, and burdens generally, wring his philanthropic heart with anguish. Will wonders never cease? When did he become so deeply concerned for the people? It is as new as his Know Nothingism. To give a liberal construction to his promises, he will pay all our debts, procure us all farms, relieve us of all taxation, and generally and particularly make us as happy and as rich as kings! But how is this wonderful work to be performed?—What are the means by which this mighty deliverance from mundane cares and perplexities is to be wrought? Ah, there's the rub! He didn't give us the particulars, and we are left to extract what comfort we may from a promise as vague and uncertain as a politician's word. If he meant that all these blessings would flow from a Homestead Law, why then Mark Erwin is ahead of him, for *he* voted for such a law in 1850, and Mr. Candler *didn't* vote for such a law in 1842! But let us turn to the Journal again, and see if there can be found a *practical* evidence of Mr. Candler's love for the dear, oppressed people. On the 29th of Dec., 1842, Mr. Ragan presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Public Treasurer pay to John Sinclair the sum of sixty four dollars, the purchase money for 640 acres of land, paid by him, and which land was recovered from the said Sinclair, under another grant from the State; and that the Public Treasurer be allowed the same in the settlement of his accounts."

The reader will readily understand the nature and justice of Sinclair's claim. He had entered public land, the State believing she had a title, made him a grant, but it afterwards appeared that the land had been previously entered by speculators, and the State's grant to Sinclair was worthless. Many similar cases have occurred in this part of the State. Simple justice demanded that the State should pay Sinclair his money. Now here was one of the people, oppressed and suffering wrong, and of course Mr. Candler voted to refund the man his money? *Well he didn't!* Not he. His love for the people don't date so far back. The Journal, page 776, shows that he voted NO!

Mr. C. does not propose to relieve us of our difficulties by putting his shoulder to the wheel and pushing forward the various internal improvements of the State. He plays "upon a harp of a thousand strings," but not one of them sounds at all like the whistle of a steam engine. Nor did he spare time in his first speech of about two hours, to allude in the remotest degree to the "paramount principles of Americanism," and not until Erwin had "smoked him out," and forced him to do so, did he shoulder the sins of his party and attempt to defend his new political faith. Foreigners and Catholics, as usual, were the bugbears held up to frighten the people.—His objections to what he termed "the unwholesome influence of Catholics," are sufficiently answered by the notorious fact that the Know Nothing party have taken them to their bosom, and they now form part and parcel of that patriotic band of Americans who are to "rule America!" His arguments against Foreigners being permitted to come here, we will allow Millard Fillmore to answer. Some two or three weeks ago Mr. Fillmore made a speech at Newburgh, N. Y., in the course of which he said:

"I have no hostility to foreigners; I have witnessed their deplorable condition in the old country, and God forbid that I should add to their suffering by refusing them an asylum in this. *I would throw the gates wide open,* and invite the oppressed of every land to partake of the blessings of our laws and country. I would only exclude from this immigration the pauper and the criminal. I would give free toleration to every creed; but, while I did this, I would, for their sakes as well as ours, declare that Americans should rule America."

That is what Mr. Fillmore said, only a few days since, and we leave the disagreement between the brethren to be settled by themselves.

Mr. Erwin's reply to Mr. Candler was full, satisfactory to his friends, and will tell with powerful effect upon the decision to be rendered on the 7th of August. Mr. Candler is an able man, shrewd, ingenious, and well versed in the art of making "the worse appear the better cause." But in statesman-like sagacity, deep and profound knowledge of the government, its history and institutions, Mr. Erwin has largely the advantage of his competitor. We have long believed that as a clear, logical and forcible debater, Mark Erwin has no equal, of his age, in the State.—We cheerfully concede to Mr. Candler considerable ability, but it cannot be denied that he got decidedly the worst of the argument on this occasion—in truth, he was routed from every position, and in our candid judgment the verdict of the people will be so recorded at the ballot box.

☞ There are twenty-one thousand pianos made in the United States each year, affording employment to upwards of three thousand five hundred workmen.

☞ The loss by fire in the United States for the last six months is set at $8,782,000—not including any fires by which the loss was less than $10,000.

### The Canvass for Governor.

From every section of the State the most cheering accounts reach us of the progress of correct principles. Governor Bragg has completely knocked know nothingism into fits.—The order was in a minority of seven or eight thousand in the State, last August. It is weaker now by many thousands, we have no doubt. It has tumbled to pieces, not only from the inherent corruptions of its organization and principles, but recent developments of the Presidential question have convinced patriotic men everywhere that the perpetuity of the Union, and the salvation of the South, depend upon the success of the Democratic ticket—the only National ticket before the people. Hence, many who acted with the Know Nothing party last summer, are now with the National Democracy.

But there are State issues, which will secure Gov. Bragg an overwhelming majority. "The Free Suffrage act passed the last General Assembly by a majority of three-fifths of all the members. The act is now being published in the newspapes, pursuant to a provision of the Constitution. If, at the next session of the Legislature, it should receive a vote of two-thirds of the whole representation in the two Houses, it will then be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. If they should approve it, voting upon it at the ballot box, it will then become a part of the State Constitution; and in 1858, all persons who are now entitled to vote for members of the Commons will also be entitled to vote for members of the Senate. If it should be rejected—which we do not fear—it will again be passed by a vote of three-fifths, and again put on its course towards becoming a part of the State Constitution.

John A. Gilmer, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, has uniformly voted against Free Suffrage while a member of the Legislature; and he is one of the bitterest and most insidious enemies which the measure has.

Gov. Bragg, on the contrary, is a Free Suffrage man, and has always been so. He occupies on this question, the same grounds occupied by Gov. Reid.

Gov. Bragg told the people, two years ago, that the surest way to obtain Free Suffrage was to continue the Democratic party in party in power. The people took him at his word, and did so. The Free Suffrage act was passed by a three-fifths vote, as he promised them it would be, and it is now on the high road to complete success. The surest way to defeat Free Suffrage and increase the demand for a Convention, is to vote for John A. Gilmer; and the surest way to obtain Free Suffrage is to vote for Thomas Bragg. Let the people, and espscially non-freeholders, know these facts. John A. Gilmer votes all the time against Free Suffrage, and then when he is called to account for it to the people, he goes about looking up excuses for his votes. Such a man cannot be depended on. He is an enemy to the measure, and will defeat it if he possibly can.

### Rail Road Survey.

By a private letter, we learn that Col. Gwynn, Engineer on the Rabun Gap Road, is to commence on the 22nd instant, the examination of the route from the mouth of Nantihala to Duck Town. This is the route advocated through our columns some time since by Col. Wm. H. Thomas. We believe a charter has already been obtained. If the result of Col. Gwynn's examination is favorable the Road will be accurately surveyed and marked off previous to the meeting of the Legislature. Col. Thomas, although actively engaged in the canvass for the Senate, will accompany Col. Gwynn. The people whom he has so long and so faithfully served will not allow his absence from the field, *on such business,* to militate against his interest.

### The Memphis Elections.

At the late city election (says an exchange) in Memphis, Tennessee, the democratic candidate for mayor, Mr. Douglas, was elected by a majority of three hundred and ninety over his know nothing competitor. A year ago Memphis gave the know nothings one hundred and seventy majority. Democratic gain in one year, five hundred and sixty. A corresponding rate of increase throughout the State will give us Tennessee by fifteen thousand majority.

### Patriotic Sentiment.

We find the following beautiful and patriotic sentiment in a speech of Mr. Buchanan's, delivered in the House of Representatives in 1822. How perfectly has it been illustrated by his subsequent public career! "If I know myself, I am a politician neither of the East nor West, of the North nor South—I, therefore, shall forever avoid any expressions, the direct tendency of which must be to create sectional jealousies, sectional divisions, and at length disunion—that worst of all political calamities."

☞ Gen. MEMUCAN HUNT, identified with the early struggle of Texas for independence, died in Haywood county, Tenn., last week.

☞ The London *Times* advises Great Britain to hurry up a settlement of Central American affairs before BUCHANAN is made President of the United States.

### Good News.

We have a private letter from a gentleman of reliability, in Haywood, which assures us that Gov. Bragg will carry that county by a majority of between one and two hundred votes. This agrees with all our information from Haywood. Two years ago Dockery carried the county by *five* votes.

Dockery carried this county by 218. If Bragg does not beat Gilmer, we will confess that we are a poor hand to read the signs of the times. It is our sincere conviction that Bragg will beat Gilmer in every county West of the Ridge. The trumped up accounts sent forth to influence other sections of the State, are all gammon, and are only laughed at here, where the people know their utter falsity. We have been very much amused at some of the fabrications in regard to the vote of the West. They are intended for foreign consumption altogether, and the 7th of August will let the wind out of these Munchausen epistles.

FOR THE NEWS.

*Mr. Atkin:* Please state through the columns of your paper, that we are no longer members of the Know Nothing, or American party. We have been sadly disappointed in our expectations as to the aims and objects of the order, and intend not to have any further connection with it, but vote for the men of our choice, as all free and independent men should do.

NELSON S. DOTSON,
JOSEPH DOTSON.

July 12, 1856.

FOR THE NEWS.

*Editor of the News:* Permit me to say through your paper, that I am no longer a Know Nothing, but intend to vote for Bragg.

Respectfully,
JOHN R. PRESSLEY.

Buncombe, July 11, 1856.

FOR THE NEWS.

*Mr. Atkin:* You will oblige me by stating to the public, through your paper, that I am no longer a member of the American, or Know Nothing party.

Respectfully,
JARRETT G. DOTSON.

July 10, 1856.

### They Can't be Caught.

We find the following paragraph in the Louisville Courier:

"The know-nothings are more liberal in Indiana than they have been before. They had a county convention in Brookville last Saturday week, and at this convention they nominated the German Protestant minister as a candidate for treasurer, and Simeon Bath, a German Catholic, for Sheriff. By this they thought to secure the German vote, both Protestant and Catholic, for their other candidates. But they got fooled, as both candidates declined to run under that party."

### Trial of Hon. P. S. Brooks.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Hon. P. S. BROOKS was tried to-day for assaulting Mr. Sumner. He made a speech in extenuation of the assault, on the ground of duty in resenting Sumner's insults to South Carolina. The Court, without comment, fined Mr. Brooks three hundred dollars.

### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Senate has passed the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, over the President's veto, by a vote of thirty-one to twelve.

The House refused to consider the Senate's resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 28th inst.

### Yellow Fever in Matanzas.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Late accounts from Matanzas represent that the Yellow Fever is raging there.

### Late from Central America.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The latest news from Central America states that there is a strong feeling against Gen. Walker. A new army of nine thousand men is soon to invade Nicaragua.

### Spain and Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 5.—It is reported that Spain has accepted the mediation of France to arrange the difficulty with Mexico.

### Washington and Oregon Territories.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Governor Stevens has declared martial law in the Territories of Washington and Oregon, for the purpose of trying for treason certain influential whites who are inciting the Indians to war.

### From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.

Advices from Topeka, Kansas, to the 4th state that the Free State Convention met on the 2d, and passed resolutions in favor of the Republican party, and appealing to their friends in Congress to refuse all appropriations until Kansas should be admitted as a Free State. The President's and Gov. Shannon's proclamations were read, and also a letter from Col. Sumner, stating that he would disperse the Legislature. About 800 were present all armed. On the 4th, Sumner, with 200 dragoons and two cannon, arrived and ordered the Legislature to disperse, and they complied. The Convention was preparing resolutions endorsing the State Government and the Topeka Constitution. Fears of an invasion kept large numbers from attending.

THE STAMPEDE.—Ten out of fifteen electors appointed by the know nothings for Virginia have declined. Probably no such complete exfoliation was ever known in the history of any party in the State. And had Buntline's order ever deserved the name of a party, this extraordinary stride to ruin might never have befallen it. As it is, half a dozen years hence, it will seem one of the most astounding of historical phenomena that a movement so irredeemably grovelling should ever have been able to set up its organization and its advances in the Commonwealth of Washington and Jefferson.—*Winchester Virginian.*

### Death of a Miser.

MELANCHOLY CASE.—Some four weeks ago, there arrived in this city by one of the western cars, in the extreme of destitution, an old lady who gave her name as Mrs. Catharine Alberty—her age she said was 75 years. She was miserably clad, and was bent by age and want. She had been passed over the road, from Salisbury, free of charge, as an act of charity, and on her arrival here, rented a small back room from a tenant of Mr. John Kane's. She had no visible means of providing herself with the commonest necessaries of life, and had not, she said, a penny in the world.

The attention of the neighbors was soon attracted to her, and she became the recipient of their sympathy and bounty. Her health, however, rapidly declined, and she was gratuitously attended by Dr. W. H. McKee, and pecuniarily assisted, also, by him and others; but on Monday last, at noon, death ended her sufferings.

After her death, searching among her miserable rags, making arrangements for her interment, a large sum of money and the evidences of other property to a considerable amount were discovered in an old barrel. In two or three filthy bundles was found, in gold and silver, the sum of $2,500; also, amongst her papers, the scrip for 20 shares of stock in the New Albany railroad—letters relative to her plantation in Kentucky, and a mass of other property both curious and valuable. A small sign board was also found with the inscription—"Mrs. Catharine Alberty, *Indian* Doctress." She appears, too, to have added the mystery of fortune telling to her profession, but from her feeble health was unable to follow either. She had told some of her neighbors that she was originally from France, which country she left when about two years of age; that she had been raised at Lexington, Ky., but that latterly she had been living in Columbia, S. C., and that in this latter place she had recently been robbed of money to the amount of $2,400. There appears to be some truth in this last statement, as a letter from the Sheriff of that District had been found, informing her of the arrest of the robbers, and of the probability of her recovering the major portion of the stolen money. A letter apparently from her husband, has also been found, in which he is spoken of as "Capt. Alberty," but beyond this, no clue is yet obtained as to her relatives or friends, if any. Her affairs are not yet all arranged, but they are in the hands of gentlemen who will see them properly attended to.

The deceased appears to have moved in what is termed good society, with, however, but few of the advantages of education. She died in the midst of strangers, in misery and in want—denying herself what was needful for her sustenance—pleading poverty in its most abject form, but with ample means about her for rendering herself and others happy and comfortable. An awful picture, truly, of the withering effects of avarice.

*Raleigh Standard.*

It is set forth, in the geological survey of Missouri, that the State can furnish 100,000,000 tons of coal per annum for the next 1,300 years; and that there is iron ore enough, of the best quality, within a few miles of Pilot Knob and Iron Mountains, to furnish 100,000,000 tons yearly of manufactured iron for the next 200 years.

### More Bolting.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Know Nothing Convention of Massachusetts, which met yesterday at Springfield ratified the nomination of FREMONT. The vote was for Fremont two hundred and eighty, and FILLMORE one hundred and ninety-seven. *The* FILLMORE *men bolted.*

### Steamboats Burnt.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Despatches from St. Louis state that five steamboats were burnt there to-day, and among them the Grand Turk.

TEST FOR COPPER.—Olive oil is not only known as an excellent test for indicating the presence of a salt of copper in any liquid, but is also a means of cleansing spirits from any traces of copper which may have proceeded from the vessels in which they may have been distilled. If, for this purpose, a few drops of olive oil are introduced into the spirits, and shaken, in a few minutes, as soon as it begins to separate, it will be seen to take a green hue, and absorb all the copper which may happen to be present, so that the most delicate tests will fail to detect any traces of the metal.—This is probably as simple and accurate a method of testing copper as can be devised.

TOAD POISON.—The Dantzic Journal relates a sad circumstance which has just occurred in that place. A young naval officer was present with his betrothed at a large party given in the country near Ollyta, when perceiving a frog, he took it up and attempted to frighten the ladies with it. After a time, he threw the frog on the ground, and then happened to touch his face with his hand.—A trifling pimple which he had on his face instantly commenced swelling, and the most violent agony speedily forced him to return to Dantzic. Every effort was made to stop the inflamation, but all operations failed, and the unfortunate officer expired after two days' intense pain.

### Interesting from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Senate passed this morning Mr. DOUGLAS' Kansas bill, by a vote of 33 to 12. In the House to-day, the bill for the immediate admission of Kansas was passed by a vote of 99 to 97.

### The Herbert and Keating case.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Hon. P. T. Herbert, of California, who shot Mr. Keating, the waiter at Willards' Hotel, is in jail, indicted for murder. His trial is fixed for Wednesday next.

☞ An old maid was once asked to subscribe for a newspaper. She answered, "No—she always made *her own news.*"

☞ One thousand pounds of wafers are used by the United States House of Representatives in a single session.

ODE TO A SHANGHAI.

Feathered giraffe! Who lent you wings?
Who furnished you those legs?
How could such everlasting things
As these come out of eggs?

## Interesting Report.--The Public Debt of the United States.

Through the politeness of the Secretary of the Treasury we have been permitted to examine the report, with the accompanying documents, just made by Mr. Bigger, the Register of the Treasury, in regard to the condition of the public debt of the United States. The report bears date July 3, 1856, and exhibits a condition of affairs which reflects the highest credit upon the skill, prudence, sagacity, and far-sightedness of Secretary Guthrie, whose financial ability, unbending integrity, watchful fidelity, and untiring devotion to the great trust confided to him, are known to and appreciated by all classes of our citizens in every section of the Union. On the 1st of June, 1856, the total debt of the United States amounted to $40,049,309 75. Since that time this amount has been reduced to $32,963,892 98; thus paid on Texas debt, $6,820,016 77, and United States stock redeemed during the month of June to the amount of $265,300. We obtain these figures from the first statement accompanying Mr. Bigger's report. From his second statement we make up the following table:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of United States stock originally issued of the loans of 1842, 1843, 1846, 1847, 1848, including Texas debt and indemnity, and the debt of corporate cities. | $78,797,816 83 |
| Amount redeemed up to March 4, 1853. | 7,142,359 74 |
| Redeemed from March 4, 1853, to July 1, 1856. | 38,917,894 29 |
| Total amount redeemed. | 46,060,254 03 |
| Amount now outstanding. | 32,737,562 80 |

It will be seen from the above table that since Secretary Guthrie has been at the head of the Treasury Department nearly forty millions of the public debt has not only been paid off, but, as will subsequently appear, by his sagacious management he has saved to the country upwards of *fourteen millions of dollars.*

Statement third shows that the interest to maturity on this $38,917,894 29 of loans redeemed by the Secretary amounts of $19,899,730 97. From this must be deducted $5,354,811 65, being the total amount of premium and interest paid, which would leave as a net saving to the country, by this system of redemption, the enormous sum of *fourteen millions, forty four thousand, nine hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-two cents!*— Mr. Bigger concludes his report as follows:

"There has been no change in the amount of old funded and unfunded debt since the 8th of May, 1854, the date of a former statement; and the amount of treasury notes has been reduced but $1,700. Of the present amount of treasury notes oustanding only $9,300 are of the acts of 22d July, 1846, and 28th January, 1847.

"Upon a careful examination we arrive with a good deal of certainty at the fact that *fifteen millions* of the United States stock is held by foreigners. The amount of transferable stock thus held is *known* to be $11,500,000, and the amount of coupon bonds *estimated* at 3,500,000. At least half the aggregate amount is held in France."—*Washington Union.*

## No War.

We have advices from England by the steamer North America, to the 18th ult.

The news from England is of a highly important character. Mr. Dallas is not to be dismissed, and the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain will probably be amicably settled.

Lord Clarendon stated, in reply to Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, *that it is not the intention of the Government to advise the Queen to suspend diplomatic relations with America.* The announcement was loudly cheered.

Lord Derby expressed his satisfaction with regard to the announcement made by the Government, but regarded the Government's course as humiliating, as an acknowledgment of error.

Lord Clarendon appealed to the House not to join Lord Derby in pressing the question; and the subject then dropped.

The funds rose in consequence of Lord Clarendon's statement.

When is it dangerous to walk in the fields? When the trees are all shooting, and the bull-rushes out.

The ladies are leaving off wearing hoops because they *keep husbands at a distance.*

## Public Speaking.

The candidates for the Commons have agreed to address the people at the following times and places, viz:

At Alexander Porter's, on Swannanoa, Friday, July 18th—Fairview, Saturday, 19th—J. Shipman's, on Bent Creek, Wednesday, 23d—Henry Miller's, on South Homony, Thursday, 24th—Wm. Morgan's Esq., on North Homony, Friday, 25th—W. R. Murray's, Limestone Muster, Saturday, 26th—Chapman's Store, on Turkey Creek, Wednesday, 30th—John Wells, sen., on Sandy Mush, Thursday, 31st—Hunt's Store, on Ivy, Friday, August 1st—Weaver's Store, on Reems Creek, Saturday, 2d.

☞ E. G. Foster, Esq., is our authorized Agent at Columbus, Polk County.

## DIED,

On the 8th instant, GEORGE W. aged 10 months, son of Hiram and Mary A. O. Cordell, of this place.

## STRAYED.

ON or about the 24th June, from near Mt. Willing, Edgefield District, a large heavy bodied Mare Mule, of pale bay color, 9 or 10 years old. She is somewhat knock-kneed, the teeth of her under jaw, are irregular, and project beyond those of the upper, she had on when she left, the head-stall of a bridle, and a leather string around her uncle. She was driven in a wagon some five years since, from Greenville Tennessee, and on a former occasion made her way back for 40 or 50 miles.

A liberal reward will be paid for her detention so I can get her, and all reasonable expenses paid.

Information will reach me at Edgefield C. H., S. C.

July 8th, 1856. M. L. BONHAM.
2t 359.

## Circulate the Documents!

We will send the NEWS until after the Presidential election for

**FIFTY CENTS!**

No name will be entered upon our books until the money is paid. Democrats, go to work and circulate the documents.

# REAL ESTATE,

## HORSES, MULES, HOGS, CATTLE, CORN, BACON, &c., &c.

## FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors of James M. Smith, deceased, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, in the town of ASHEVILLE on

**The 12th Day of August Next,**

and days following, three or four valuable Tracts of LAND,

One of which lies in the immediate vicinity of Asheville, and embraces a large body of valuable

**RIVER BOTTOM.**

The other tracts all lie within three or four miles—in all some **1500 Acres.**

ALSO, a valuable one acre lot, on Main street, on which there is a very large new Stable.

The above will be sold on a credit of one and two years. Purchaser required to give bond and approved security.

**Also,**

At same time and place, will be sold **30 or 40 MULES and HORSES,**

About 100 head of **CATTLE,** of which number there are some 25 Milch Cows and Calves.

One hundred and twenty head of SHEEP.

175 head of **HOGS.**

Five or six hundred Bushels of **Wheat.**

Twenty Five hundred bushels of **OLD CORN,** the present crops of Corn, Oats, Rye, and Potatoes; also a large quantity of **HAY.**

Ten thousand pounds of Choice **Bacon;** 3000 pounds of **Lard,** a large quantity of **Flour,** 100 Sacks of **Salt.**

ALSO, the stock of HIDES, LEATHER, TOOLS, BARK, &c., now in Tan Yard.

Seven **Waggons,** two just finished; several Carts; one or two Yoke of Oxen; two

Setts of Smith Tools,

Every variety of Farming implements; two

**Family Carriages,**

and one pair of well broke Carriage horses; a very large quantity of household and kitchen Furniture, and a great variety of personal property not here enumerated.

For all sums over $20 a credit of twelve months will be given—bond and approved security required.

For further particulars call on W. W. McDowell, Asheville.

W. W. McDOWELL,
V. RIPLEY,
*Executors.*

☞ Herald of Truth and Greenville Patriot will copy the above 3 times, and forward bill.

Asheville, July 17, 1856.

## ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Estate of James M. Smith, deceased, are requested to come forward at once and make settlement, as we are determined to settle the estate in as short a time as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate must present the same in due time, else this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

W. W. McDOWELL,
V. RIPLEY,
*Executors.*

July 17, 1856.

## NOTICE.

**READER,** you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

## HACKS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has on hand several

**HACKS, &C.,**

for the accommodation of travelers.

As to my stock, drivers, &c., I will only say, give me a trial. My stable is opposite the Eagle Hotel, on the lot of J. M. Blair & Co. When not at the Eagle Hotel, I can be found at Dr. Hilliard's Office.

A. PORTER.

Asheville, July 17, 1856.

## State of North Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1856.

Caroline Mitchell vs. Burton Mitchell.

*Petition for Divorce.*

It appearing to Court that the Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the charge of plaintiff, or it will be taken as confessed, and the Court will decree accordingly.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in March, 1856. Issued 5th day of July, 1856.

J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

July 17, 1856. Printer's fee $6.

## State of North Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1856.

Mary C. Russel vs. Joseph Russel.

*Petition for Divorce.*

Ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the charge of plaintiff, or it will be taken as confessed, and the Court will decree accordingly.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in March, 1856. Issued 5th July, 1856. J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

July 17, 1856. Printer's fee $6.

☞ We are authorized to announce CAPT. J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county, at the next election. Having served the people of Henderson for five years as a collecting Officer, he takes pleasure in referring to the County Officers for the manner in which he discharged his duties.

# SELLING OFF

## AT COST.

THE undersigned, surviving partner of the Firm of Smith & McDowell, offers the entire Stock of GOODS at

# COST.

The stock is large and desirable—was bought under favorable circumstances, and is now, in consequence of the death of the senior partner, offered at cost, for cash. Come on with your money, if you want the

**CHEAPEST GOODS**

Ever sold in North Carolina. Remember they

**HAVE TO BE SOLD!**

The business must be closed immediately, and bargains can be had.

Any person wishing to set up a country store, can purchase all or a part of our Stock on such terms as will enable them to make the money before they are required to pay for the Goods.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

Asheville, July 10, 1856.

## MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

**MORGANTON, N. C.**

THIS ESTABLISHMENT continues open for the reception of the travelling public.—Its character as a *first class Hotel;* its admirable location with regard to *coolness and quietness,* being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments in that vicinity; its fine mountain views, and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to need further commendation; and the proprietor has added, and is still adding, to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 10th, 1856.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton Col. B. P. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages, and drivers, for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber also is ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. H.

## Notice.

IT being suggested that in consequence of the election coming on Thursday of the first week of the Term of the Supreme Court at Morganton, the gentlemen of the Bar and others cannot attend during that week without inconvenience;—their Honors direct notice to be given that under the discretion confided to them by the Statute they will not enter upon the examination of applicants for license, or call the cases for argument until Monday of the second week, the 11th day of August.

JAMES R. DODGE, Clerk.

July 10, 1856. 3t.

## LIST

OF Letters remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 30th of June, 1856:

| | |
|---|---|
| Allison Mrs Eliza | Ledford C W |
| Atkinson Rt Rev Bishop | Lewis Miss Mary Ann |
| | Metts Thomas |
| Banner Wm D | Moody William |
| Ball Dr A W | Moore Rev W T |
| Bell R M | Morgan Stephen |
| Bell Miss Catharine | Mull Miss Margaret |
| Benson Alexander | Northrop Saml |
| Barnett Joseph | Patton A J |
| Brown Joseph | Patty Rev R W |
| Brown William H | Penland Henry |
| Brown Mrs Ann M | Perdew Thos |
| Cook Walter B | Peterson Mrs Amanda |
| Cole E R | Pinner Ransom |
| Cordell David | Phillips Joseph P |
| Cotten Mrs Harriet | Prior B R |
| Drake J H | Reeves John |
| Davis & Hollingsworth | Robertson John |
| Eakin R E | Scott Miss Sarah Ann |
| Elliott Henry | Sharrard Geo W |
| Ferguson John | Shelley R D |
| Fox Hamilton | Sluger Mrs Daniel |
| Ford J M J T | Smith David |
| Gentet Joseph | Smith William |
| Gillespie Thos | Suane Stephen |
| Goodwin John H | Sutton Samuel |
| Graham S K | Waggoner Wm |
| Hawkins Frederick | Ward J |
| Herren William 2 | Weaver J T |
| Holly Gaston | Wells J W |
| Homey Philip | Williford Mrs J B |
| Hunter Miss M M 2 | Williamson Rev J W |
| Jenkins Mrs Martha | Wilson John N |
| Jones Russell | Whitaker Wm |
| Jones Standifer | Woodson Silas |
| Killian W W | Womick Wm |

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Asheville, July 10, 1853.

## Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

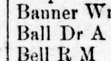
ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

June 5, 1856. tf

## Rail Road Instalment.



IT is ordered by the President & Directors of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company, that an Instalment of one per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company, in addition to the one fourth of one per cent, heretofore ordered, be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 25th of July next.

JOSHUA ROBERTS, Treasurer.

June 26, 1856. 5t

## Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

## 4000 Bushels of Corn,

For sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & Co.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Gower & David has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All the Stock, debts and other assets of the firm have been sold and transferred to Mr. JOSEPH A. DAVID, who will continue the business at the same Stand, and who is authorized to sign the name of the said firm in closing its affairs. All demands, for or against the same, will be settled by him.

THOMAS C. GOWER,
DAVIS N. GOWER,
JOSEPH A. DAVID.

Greenville, S. C., June 11, 1856.

## FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

## More Good Things.

A fresh lot of cheese and crackers, lemons and mackerel, just opening at ASTON'S.

"Bonnets of Blue"

# STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

**HACKS,**

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

## GOOD THINGS,

## And Plenty of Them!

THE subscriber has, at his Grocery Store, in the south end of Asheville, a great many things calculated to promote the comfort of his fellow-citizens, and which are offered for sale at low prices.

Among the desirable things on hand, he has Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Crackers, Soda, Soda Biscuit, Cakes, Cheese, Sardines, Fish, Pickles of excellent quality and in great variety, Preserved Pears, Peaches, Apricotts, and Prunes; Candies, Raisins, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecans, and Nuts of every kind; Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, Blacking, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Domestics, Fire Crackers, Lucifer Matches, and a hundred other notions, too tedious to be enumerated.

He is also anxious to close up his outstanding business, and earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to call and settle up, before the 15th of July, as money he must have, to meet his own engagements.

T. C. WINGATE.

June 29, 1856.

## GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

**New Spring and Summer**

## GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND,* a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

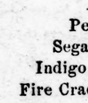
They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

## VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.



I desire to sell my **FARM,** on the waters of Cane Creek, immediately on the Hickory Nut Turnpike Road, containing

**300 ACRES.**

There is about 40 or 50 acres of BOTTOM LAND, fine creek bottom, in a good state of cultivation; and about 50 or 60 acres of first rate upland under cultivation. Nearly all the ballance is susceptible of cultivation, and is truly No. 1 upland.

On the premises there is a first rate Apple and Peach

**ORCHARD,**

Plums, cherries, and a great many varieties of both late and early Fruit.

There is also on the place one of the best Sulphur Springs in Western Carolina.

Any one wishing to purchase can call on me on the premises, or on Jesse S. Smith at Asheville. Terms of sale liberal.

MOSES SMITH.

June 12th, 1856.

## Important

# FACTS

**Which Interest**

## EVERY PERSON

**In Western**

# N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

## SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

**THIS MARKET.**

We can say now that we have the best stock of

**Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,**

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

**J. M. BLAIR & CO.**

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

**Summer Goods,**

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

**Ginghams,**

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

## Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

## Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

# SALT,

Fresh from the ship.

Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

**PRETTY?**

Anything that is undoubtedly

**CHEAP?**

Anything unquestionably

**FINE?**

Anything

**SUBSTANTIAL?**

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

**J. M. BLAIR & CO.**

## Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

## CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

## REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

### For Males and Females.

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.

Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from $5 to $10 per session of five months. In the languages, $12.

Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.

The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.

Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at $1 25 per week.

Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. S. WEAVER, President.

W. R. BAIRD, Secretary.

Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. m3

## THE LAST

# WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

## LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

## THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

# GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

## Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

*W.* D. RANKIN & Co's.

## Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

## Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

## Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

## Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

## Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

## TAKE NOTICE.

Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

**MY MARKET HOUSE**

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

June 12, 1856. tf

## PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

## Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

## 50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

## 12 Dozen

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book on hand and ready for distribution, at ASTON'S.

june 5.

# BLANKS

## OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

**Can be had at this Office.**

## E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

# BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,**

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

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## DR. P. A. WILHITE,

**Wholesale and Retail Druggist,**

*ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,*

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

**Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.**

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

**Chemicals, Drugs,**

*Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine*

**Tobacco and Cigars.**

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

*Fine Brandies and Wines,*

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

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## A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring.) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
*Speaker of the House of Commons.*
WARREN WINSLOW,
*Speaker of the Senate.*

State of North Carolina, } Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
*Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

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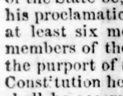
## CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.



THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

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## For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

*W.* D. RANKIN & Co.

---

## BOOKS, BOOKS.

Green Mountain Boys;
Green Mountain Girls;
Horse Shoe Robinson;
Earth and Man;
Miss Murray's Letters;
Dr. Cumming's Works, (26 volumes;)
Charcoal Sketches;
Pocket Letter Writer;

And many others, too numerous to mention, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

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## Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

**Dry Goods and Clothing,**

131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

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**SMITH & McDOWELL,**

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

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**W. D. RANKIN & CO.**

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

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**SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,**

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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## CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

**DEALERS IN**

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

**Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.**

April 3, 1856. tf

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## Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

**Music and Musical Instruments**

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

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## G. W. WHITSON,

**SURGEON** **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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## David Coleman,

*Attorney at Law,*

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

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## JOHN B. WOODFIN,

**Attorney at Law,**

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

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## BURTON & GOLD,

**Attorneys at Law,**

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

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**DR. J. F. E. HARDY**

AND

**DR. W. L. HILLIARD,**

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

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## M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

**ASHEVILLE, N. C.**

January 11, 1855. t

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## J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

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## Daguerreian Rooms.

**O. M. LEWIS,**

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville. respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

---

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

## BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

**Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,**

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton, FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

**Produce & Merchandize,**

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,

*COLUMBIA, S. C.,*

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

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## Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

**Two of the best Preparations of the Age.**

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

*Fleming Bros.*

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

**FLEMING BRO'S,**

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

**Sole Proprietors.**

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

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## The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. eow6

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ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

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☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

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Lindsey's Double-Acting

## ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations,* &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash,* and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

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## ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

*James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.*

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

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## TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

Mar20tf ASTON'S.

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## 1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

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**Flour,** by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

---

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

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DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

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## BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

**Smithing Business,**

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

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## TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

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## Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

**Furniture,**

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

---

## Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.

From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

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## HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

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## R. R. R. LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

**Disease laid open to the People.**

*Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.*

**Radway's Ready Relief**

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

*Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.*

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

*RADWAY'S REGULATORS.*

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

**No. I.**

*Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.*

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM,* attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

*We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.*

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

**No. II.**

*R. R. RESOLVENT.*

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb. 7, 1856. 6m

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THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

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FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

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## Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

**TIN WARE,**

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

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HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

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## Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

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## Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

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FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

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## TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.